

# PUBLIC LEDGER



FOURTH YEAR.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1895.

ONE CENT.



LARGEST IN THE CITY.

## Purely Business!

The columns of a newspaper represent a cash value. No publisher can afford to give advertising "notices" free any more than a merchant can toss over his counter free gifts of dry goods or shoes. A newspaper is a legitimate business concern. Its columns are its stock in trade, and advertisements should be paid for, no matter in what part of the paper they appear.

## The Continued Calls

upon THE LEDGER for free notices have become so burdensome that we are forced to publish the following terms:

## For Notices of Suppers.

Excursions, fairs, or other public entertainments where a fee is charged, need for obituary notices, resolutions of respect, &c. THE LEDGER will charge FIVE CENTS A LINE, and hereafter this will be the invariable rule. This, however, does not include

## Does Not Include

notices of Lodge meetings or Church services, which must not exceed ten lines.

## Avoidance of Disputes.

Misunderstandings are unpleasant. The rate for Business Local in THE LEDGER is 10 cents a line for the first insertion and 5 cents a line for subsequent insertions. A customer orders a five-line local inserted in the paper. "I'll tell you when to take it out," he says to the bookkeeper. But he forgets all about it. The notice runs for two months—32 times—the bill is \$32. When he finds it out there is a "kick" and a controversy, followed probably by an icy feeling. Now, to obviate this trouble, no "ill-forgotten" notices will be accepted hereafter. Let's have a definite agreement at the outset and the termination will be pleasant all around.

All matter for publication must be handed in before 9 o'clock in the morning of each day.



If you have friends visiting you, or if you are going away on a visit, please drop us a note to that effect.

Miss Lillie Roden has returned from a visit to relatives at Augusta.

Mr. and Mrs. Lonie Smoot are guests of Colonel B. F. Remington of Paris.

Miss Frances Cake has returned after a visit of several weeks at Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. J. M. Evans is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Bruce of Covington.

Misses Bertie and Ella Pogue of Maysville and Miss Lizzie Jefferson of this city attended the Oldham-Liter wedding at Falmouth.

Mr. Ben Davis, the Vanceburg clothier, was in the city yesterday, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Davis of Market street.

Mrs. W. S. Wilson of Cynthiana returned home this morning after a visit of several days to the family of her brother, M. C. Chisholm, and other friends. She was accompanied by her nephew, C. J. Sweet.

Commercial Gazette: Mrs. William Blaine gave a very informal but dainty luncheon Thursday afternoon at her home in Falmouth in honor of the Misses Albert, two lovely Maysville beauties, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. George C. McDermott.

Two more cases of smallpox at Lexington.

Mrs. Lucy Hamilton died at Lebanon, aged 90.

Tribune Pictures framed, 25 cents each, at J. T. Kackley & Co.

Miss Ida Roff is making an enviable reputation as an elocutionist at Cincinnati.

Henry Botts, born on Millcreek this county in 1826, died near Aberdeen last week.

A pair of Chicago buncoons are heading this way with a piano and organ racket.

Elder T. P. Degman is in the midst of a successful meeting at the Sardis Christian Church.

One Charles P. Cohen is working the whisky men of Tennessee and Kentucky on bogus checks.

Perry Jefferson sold eight hogsheads of tobacco at Cincinnati for an average of \$11.06 per hundred.

The Fayette Fiscal Court has planted \$100 each in two bloodhounds, to be used for running down criminals.

Professor W. W. Milam, who has charge of the Maysville track, will have a string of first class trotters this season.

James Stipple of Fleming has discovered gold—in his mind—and for the fourth time has been sent to the Asylum.



There is a land of matchless worth, Where men don't work for clothes or grub; But how to reach that upper berth And still have fun enough on earth Before we go—ah, there's the rub. —Kansas City Journal.

## MAYSVILLE WEATHER.

What We May Expect For the Next Twenty-four Hours.

THE LEDGER'S WEATHER SIGNAL.

WINDS: SOUTHWEST—FAIR.

Blue—RAIN or SNOW.

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And now Hon. John P. Norvell will be a candidate for Representative from Nicholas and Robertson.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clara Davis of this city to Mr. Arthur Price of Lonaconing, Md.

Mrs. James Bass, the wife of one of our most highly respected colored citizens, died yesterday at 6 o'clock at her home on East Grant street. The funeral will occur from the Bethel Baptist Church Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services by Rev. William Alford.

Mr. A. Honan, who has been in the boot and shoe business in this city for nearly thirty years, made an assignment Saturday to W. H. Means. The assets are \$3,000 and liabilities not yet ascertained. Dull times and slow collections contributed to the embarrassment, which Mr. Honan's friends hope is only temporary.

Mrs. Thomas J. Winter, in attempting to cross Court street opposite her residence about 7 o'clock last evening, fell and badly sprained her leg. It was thought at first that the limb was broken. She suffered intensely for some time, but is resting much easier this morning. The many friends of the good lady will regret to hear of her misfortune, but will rejoice that it is no worse.

## "ENDEAVOR DAY"

Its Celebration at the Central Presbyterian Church a Success.

"Endeavor Day" was celebrated yesterday by the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, assisted by the Epworth League and the Young People's Alliance of this city.

The auditorium of the Central Presbyterian Church was the scene of the delightful affair.

Representatives of each of the Young People's Societies of the various churches, accompanied by their friends, were present, and were amply repaid by hearing a program sparkling with interest rendered in a most charming manner.

The "Endeavor State Hymn," sung by Dr. P. G. Smoot, assisted by a choir of three voices, was a fitting climax to a very enjoyable event.

## CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.

A WELL KNOWN YOUNG MAN PROVES A GOOD CHARACTER AND IS DISMISSED.

Who's a vagrant?

Frank Bruner isn't, at all events.

Not since the Bishop McNamara incident has there been such a "popular uprising" in this city in favor of an accused person as that which was occasioned by the arrest of Mr. Frank Bruner, charged with the crime of vagrancy, and whose trial took place before Judge Wadsworth Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Bruner first appeared here last year during the baseball furore, and was engaged by the Maysville Club.

When the season closed he was without employment—a sin that might be laid at many doors during the past year.

For several months Bruner had been persistent in applications for employment, as testified by such reputable citizens as H. Duke Watson, Thomas A. Keith, J. David Dye, John Wheeler, Henry E. Pogue and others, and for a time he had been employed at common labor for Mr. Pogue and as waiter in a restaurant for Mr. George Eitel. For the past two months he has been employed by Messrs. Hilleary & Small.

It was also proven on the trial that the accused had been a regular attendant upon the Church and Sunday-school, and a cloud of reputable witnesses bore testimony to his gentlemanly deportment.

About the most damaging evidence against him was the testimony of Officer Stockdale, who had "seen him in nearly every saloon in Maysville almost every day, eating free lunch, and who had seen him take at least two drinks, and pay for them."

In short, the prosecution was so utterly groundless that Hon. Garrett S. Wall, who represented the Commonwealth, saw that the whole bottom had dropped out before the examination was half through—a fact emphasized by his declining to cross-examine the witnesses for defense.

Mr. Bruner was represented by Messrs. Frank P. O'Donnell and John L. Whitaker, and at the conclusion of the testimony Mr. O'Donnell, in a short address, claimed the victory for his client.

Judge Wall was pretty much of the same way of thinking; and so was the Court.

And Frank Bruner was discharged.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES

### SERIES OF HALF-HOUR TALKS ON THE BIBLE

IN THE FORM OF QUESTIONS AND BRIEF ANSWERS, BY REV. E. B. CAKE.

A few words at the beginning of our Half-Hour Talk upon this compilation of most wonderful religious literature of the Hebrews and Christians will, in measure, prepare us for a calm and dispassionate consideration of any question that may come before us.

This is pre-eminently an age of scientific re-examination. That a creed, a belief or a document is either old or new does not shield it from a searching criticism. And why should it? There is a more imperative question than the one of age or the want of age—i. e., the question of truth. There is not necessarily a presumption in favor of the Old, and there should not be, necessarily, an adverse presumption because a creed, a doctrine or a faith is New. In either case it is to enter judgment before the evidence is heard.

Fair and honorable criticism is not to be driven off by the cry, "This is a Holy Book," which cry is thought sufficient to shield it from every vandal. If a "Holy Book," then the necessity for a searching examination is only accentuated. If one's reverence for the book is such that he is blind to reality, it may be barely possible that superstition is mistaken for reverence, and that credulity has usurped the place of faith based upon reality. If a theory because of age raises a presumption in its favor, then the theory that the earth is a flat surface takes precedence of the fact that it is globular in form. Every theory, at last, is amenable to reality.

The time was when to differ from the accepted theory of how our Bible came to be what it is would involve one in physical pains and penalties; but happily that day is gone never to return.

If it should turn out that we are holding to and seeking to propagate a view or theory of the Bible which is indefensible, not warranted by the Bible itself, our duty is a very plain one—abandon it. Our Bible is not helped by our saying of it what is not true.

Question Tenth—What, then, is our Bible?

It is one—but, beyond question and as a whole the highest and best—of the six or eight great sacred books or Bibles of the world. All the great ethnic religions have Bibles. All these Bibles have things alike or in common, yet all differ, all have some truth in them; some more than others. Like the human face, it has something in common with every other human face, yet it differs from every other human face. All Bibles have a similar origin—they are products of the religious nature. Their arguments spring from an indigenous root, the religious faculty; their differences mark stages in development, modified and colored by surroundings. Each is a revelation, not to, but of, a peculiar people. The truth each contains is measured by how near they come to seeing things as they are—agreement with reality. Clod, in "Childhood of Religions," says: "The soul will not remain satisfied with a lie, as the hunger of the body cannot be appeased with a stone."

Question Eleventh—Is religion a broader thing than our Bible?

Yes; yet it is a singular but significant fact that each Nation and people, who had sacred writings, laid claim to a monopoly in religion. They denied that it had any foundation beyond their traditions and no true exponent but in their own prophets and priests; all else was false, and was to be extirpated. That a people were, and could be, heaven's favorites, and to whom the Gods were on the most intimate terms, and whose anger could be readily aroused against a real or supposed enemy, is an historic fact some thousands of years older than any authentic Hebrew history. Evidence of the above statement is found among the Chinese, Egyptians and the Babylonians.

Question Twelfth—From what land did our Bible come?

From Palestine. It is instructive to notice the isolation of this land. It is the center of and yet most effectually shut out by natural barriers from a vigorous contemporary civilization. On the Northern border is the Lebanon range of mountains, a much more formidable barrier than now. On the Eastern border, and stretching its inhospitable far beyond, was the Syrian desert. On the South another desert separating Palestine and Egypt. On the West the Great or Mediterranean Sea. As a modern writer puts it, "It was a shut-in land, which would strongly tend to develop a self-centered people; a people standing alone and working out a great destiny." It is of the most far-reaching significance that we remember when Moses led his cohort

of Egyptian refugees to the borders of this land of promise, that Egyptian civilization, with its art and letters, was 3,000 years old. Many Egyptologists carry the beginning to 4,000 or 5,000 years B. C. Let the dates we have mentioned be as they may, there is the undeniable proof of a very great antiquity. North of the Syrian or Eastern desert was Babylon and Assyria; Northwest of Palestine was Phoenicia, the people who held the commercial supremacy of the people of antiquity, and to the Westward, across the Great Sea, was glorious Greece and all conquering Rome. While the Hebrews were to leave but little of their impress upon the surrounding peoples, the same cannot be said of the impress the surrounding people were to leave upon the Hebrews. In this connection, and to serve as an illustration, the idea of a Supreme Spirit of Evil which finds place in the Hebrew writings about the time of and immediately following the Exile, and which is elaborated into the Demonology of the times of Jesus, came from Persian sources.

Question Thirteenth—When did this people properly begin?

With Moses, about 1400 B. C., according to the accepted Biblical chronology. However, as this is now so largely discredited—the Revised Version discarding it altogether—the date is quite indeterminate and only of secondary importance, unless the verity of the history is made to depend upon certain chronological tables.

Question Fourteenth—What is the study of the Bible?

First, it is the study of the growth of this people for a period of 1,500 years. It is thought by some that to study the Bible is to conjugate and parse the speech of the Deity. There is a traditional legend that Scribes made their copies from open books in the hands of angels. In later times, in the days of Rabbinical speculation and fanciful commentary, it was taught by Doctors of the Law, in order to enforce the regular study of the Law, and to impress upon the student its divine source and obligation, that Deity Himself spent three hours of each day in its study.

Second, it is to study the Bible historically, not primarily as history, but in the light of history. The historical method is the clue to the true interpretation of a book. To know any book aright we must know the age in which it was produced. What can one make of Dante without some knowledge of Italy in the thirteenth century? The more we know of the Italy of the thirteenth century the better we will understand the creations of this poet. What will our knowledge of Rousseau's writings be but the most superficial, unless we know much of that artificial and luxurious age to which they come as a call back to nature? Take these writings out of their historic settings and they lose their force and meaning.

In the same way we need to find the historical place of a Biblical writing and then read it in the light of its relation to the period. The Bible writings, as literature, are amenable to the same laws of historic criticism as any and all other writings are. By no dictum but a purely arbitrary one will they or can they escape it.

One is not to suppose that the laws comprising the Justinian Code were written by him. It was but a codification of Roman law, covering many years of the Empire. The work was executed by others, but planned by Justinian.

In the Bible books there are numerous instances and evidences of a similar codification of anonymous writings from widely separated periods into one book, under one name, as if the book was of one composition. The prophecies ascribed to Isaiah show unmistakable evidences of a composite character. From the opening of the fortieth chapter to the close of the book we are in the midst of incidents which are separated from the first part of the book by a period of two hundred years. Isaiah prophesied in the reign of Hezekiah in the latter part of the eighth century B. C. From the fortieth chapter to the close is the work of a prophet, or a group of prophets, in the latter part of the exile near the middle of the sixth century B. C. The entire group of prophecies are codified under the title of Isaiah, possibly for the reason that his writings predominated over all others. The same composite elements are found in other books, notably the Psalms. The tradition is David was the writer; the truth is he wrote but a part. The collection is from many authors, covering quite a long period, and the collection makes the Psalter or Jewish hymn book. The art of book making in those far away times was at a very rude stage, and great liberties were taken with traditions and writings wherever found. A striking example of this is found in the account of creation in the book of Genesis. In this there is the attempt to put into a continuous narrative two traditions which are not only different but are contradictory. Therefore, to read our Bible in ignorance of or in disregard of the historic method is to read it with a pre-supposition which is far from the reality, and is to impress upon us a very unreal book.

Question Fifteenth—Taking the Bible as a whole, has its influence been for good?

Yes; it is only necessary to point to the highest civilized Nations for a most eloquent and unanswerable confirmation of our answer.

Note, however, that this attained pre-eminence in all the refinements of better living; the slow climbing up from the lower to the higher, is not the result of any held or defended theory of the Bible, but alone because of its embodied truth, verified by the consensus of human experience. Many theories of the Bible have been held and most dogmatically and cruelly enforced, but they are dead, and others are moribund and dying. It has counted nothing, nor has it aided progress or helped the Bible, that large numbers of good and intelligent people have, with great earnestness and a show of learning, buttressed their argument by declaring "the whole Bible is the inspired word of God, inerrant and infallible." Only the truth of the Bible, and the truth about the Bible, has aided progress and helped on to better things, and the thesis, that "the whole Bible is the word of God, inspired, inerrant and infallible," never was true, and therefore has been no aid to progress. It was the truth of God that destroyed American slavery; it therefore could not have been the truth of God that he cursed the black man and remanded him to slavery forever! If so, then we have the anomaly of one truth contradicting another truth, or the Deity against Himself. The Roman Church said to Copernicus and Galileo, what you say is not the truth; it held another theory and decreed it the truth, but the Deity in the evolution of truth paid as little attention to the theories of Rome as the ox would be disturbed by a fly on his horn. Such in the long run will be the end of all theories which are not true, however respectable the bodies which declare and seek to propagate them. Thus the "unreal" Bible vanishes and the "real" Bible comes into the perspective.

Mr. Horace Greeley Claypoole of Mt. Olivet and Miss Minnie Curtis of Millersburg married at Bluefields.

It is said that James Best, ex Jailer at Mt. Sterling, will probably sue County Judge Orear for \$10,000 false imprisonment.

Abe Lowe, who killed Phillips in Carter county, has been admitted to bail in \$2,500. His trial will take place in March.

The old Louisville Custom-house may be converted into a jail for Federal prisoners and placed under the charge of the United States Marshal for the state.

Portsmouth has eight shoe factories, one of which has 650 people on its payroll. Shortly this ought to be encouraging to the bright young factory in this city.

Colonel W. C. Payne, Route Agent of the Adams Express Company for this Division, was recently at Ironton checking up the office and installing a new local agent.

According to an exchange a clarinet, two mandolins, a violin, an alto horn and a trombone are "necessary" to serve the Lord. These have just been added to the choir of a Ripley church.

Sardis will send another carload of excursionists to Kansas on the 25th. Maybe if Kentucky adopts free pikes and a few other modern ideas her people will not be forced to move to more progressive states.

Pickie Mary Arnold of Fleming had an engagement to elope with Wood Graham, but when he called she was missing. He found her with a rival, Thomas McKee, on a train just pulling out. The girl married McKee in Cincinnati.

Ulysses Baldwin, the fellow recently arrested here by Chief Ort and Officer Purnell and returned to Falmouth, has been given ten years in the pen for breaking into a store at Peach Grove. Baldwin was in female togethery when captured here.

The funeral of Mrs. Lawrence Schlitz took place at Aberdeen yesterday afternoon, the interment being at Charter Oak Cemetery. Deceased was a native of Polle, Germany. She came to America at 14, living first in New York and then in this city, where she married Mr. Schlitz, they afterwards moving to Aberdeen. Her husband and five children survive—George W., John, Lawrence, Jr., and Misses Maggie and Hannah. Deceased was 70 years of age.

Fire Insurance—Duley & Baldwin.

A line of beautiful new Velling just received by Mrs. L. V. Davis, Zweigart Block.

For Sale.

Two bench and three-bench Sleds, Dump Carts, Brake Carts, Wagons and Drays.

DUNOVAN & SNOOK.

In the midst of life we are in debt. If you owe THE LEDGER anything we'll be pleased to trade our best autograph for cash.

Eureka. We have it. The sole agency for Joseph R. Peebles Sons Co.'s fine old Wines, Whiskies and Brandies at Chenoweth's Drugstore.

If you need spectacles or eye glasses, don't have them fitted in the old haphazard way by any one who may have them for sale. Consult us. We examine your eyes scientifically and make the glasses to fit. We can give you the names of hundreds from our prescription book who have been successfully fitted by our method who never had glasses to suit them before. We guarantee satisfaction in every case, and make no charge for examination. Ballenger, Jeweler.

## Notice.

All persons having claims against the late Colonel Frank S. Owens are requested to present them, properly proven, to the Frank Owens Hardware Co. for settlement, and those who owe said decedent are respectfully requested to make prompt payment.

Feb 10 MARY P. OWENS, Executrix.